विवरण–II

गुजरात में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की चल रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परियोजना/योजना का नाम	अवमुक्त की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का वर्षवार ब्यौरा (लाख रुपये)		
		1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
1	क्षेत्रोन्मुखी ईंधन लकड़ी व चारा योजना*	212.98	122.37	84.87
2	एकीकृत वनीकरण एवं पारिस्थितिकीय विकास परियोजना	—	138.02	102.41
3	राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों तथा अभयारण्यों का विकास**	30.06	15.83	23.134
4	सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों के आसपास पारिस्थितिकीय विकास**	5.75	17.70	12.688
5	औषधीय पौधों सहित लघुवनोपज	54.20	47.69	103.00
6	बीज विकास योजना	9.65	10.62	18.72
7	दावानल को नियंत्रित करने की आधुनिक विधि	—	5.00	8.00

*यह योजना बड़ोदरा, पंचमहल, कच्छ, सुरेन्द्रनगर, साबरकंठ, जामनगर तथा भावनगर जिलों में चलाई जा रही है।

**यह योजना जामनगर, राजकोट, जूनागढ़, सुरेन्द्र नगर तथा भावनगर में चलाई जा रही है।

Reserve Forest land in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1092. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area of reserved forest land in Gujarat and Maharashtra at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that various illegal occupants have encroached upon several hectares of reserved forest land in Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(c) what measures/steps have been taken by Government to remove such encroachments from this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The total area of Reserved Forest Land in Gujarat is 13820 sq. kms and in Maharashtra it is 42608 Sq. Kms., as reported by the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following steps are taken to remove encroachments on forest lands;

1. The help of Revenue and Police Departments is taken for removal of encroachment in initial Stages.

2. For old cases legal actions are taken against the encroachers under the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 and other relevant State Acts.

Air Pollution in the Capital

1093. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while all forms of pollution have hit healthy living in the Capital, air pollution is the most deadly with major sources like Vehicles, Thermal Power Plants, Industries and Domestic Coal burning as reported in "The Hindustan Times" dated 28th November, 1994;

(b) whether Government are aware that an estimated 2000 metric tonnes of pollutants are emitted in the atmosphere everyday in Delhi with Carbon Monoxide (CO) 1053 metric tonnes, Nitrozen Dioxide 323 MT, Hydro Carbons 320 MT and Sulphur Dioxide 179 Metric tonnes in addition to vehicular sources adding day by day in the Capital, with already 2.1 million registered vehicles as in 1993; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures Central Government propose to take to save Delhi from further choking with high pollution in air, noise and water etc. make living healthy and peaceful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Of all sources of pollution in the Capital, it is true that air pollution requires greater attention. However, monitoring of ambient air quality of Delhi indicates that the annual average levels of pollution such as oxide of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide are within the prescribed limits. Levels of suspended particulate matter (SPM) are higher than the prescribed limits. This is mainly due to increase in emissions from automobiles and due to the general dusty conditions in Delhi. Levels of carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen are high at some busy traffic intersections and in areas of high traffic density, particularly during peak hours.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The measures taken and proposed by the Central Government to prevent and control pollution of air, noise and water in Delhi include the following:

(i) Effluent and emission standards for major categories of polluting industries have been notified.

(ii) Ambient air, water quality and noise standards have been evolved. The Central Pollution Control Board has set up ten monitoring stations in different areas of Delhi for regular monitoring of pollutants.

(iii) Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards within a time frame.

(iv) A scheme for setting up common effluent treatment plants in clusters of small scale industrial units in Delhi has been taken up.

(v) It is proposed to clean up the river Yamuna under the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan.

(vi) The Central Pollution Control Board has evolved codes of practices controlling noise from sources other than industries. These include, public address system, aircraft operation railway operation, construction operation and bursting of crackers.

(vii) Gross and mass emission standards for all categories of vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the Department of Transport, Govt. of Delhi. An intensive public awareness campaign has been launched by the Transport Department, Delhi to educate people about the statutory punitive provisions related to vehicular pollution, health hazards, and need for taking measures for control of pollution from vehicles.